THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR.

ELIZABETH-CITY, (N. C.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1824. [VOL. 4.

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

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TERMS:

☞ *No Subscription will be taken for a less term than twelve months.*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than* [illegible] *inserted the first time for 50 cents, and* [illegible] *cents for every continuance; the same proportion for larger ones.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CAPTIONS of the Laws of 1823.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To regulate the practice in the several Courts of Equity in this State. [Making it the duty of the Courts of Equity to direct the trial of such issues as may appear necessary, according to the rules in Chancery.]

2. Repealing the act of 1822, to encourage the apprehension of runaway slaves in the Great Dismal Swamp.

3. To repeal, in part, the 4th section of the act of 1806, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this state relative to the artillery companies of light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen. [Reduces the fines incurred by artillerists to the same grade with those of grenadiers and riflemen.]

4. To secure the rights of landlords against tenants holding over, after the expiration of their terms. [Where a landlord gives his tenant legal notice of the expiration of his term, the tenant is prevented from pleading to his suit of ejectment.]

5. To regulate the practice in the several Courts of Equity in this state.

6. To amend the act of 1819, entitled an act relative to the apprehension of runaway slaves, [illegible] the person apprehending a runaway [illegible] county where the owner resides, a reward of three dollars.]

7. Concerning the public lands in Haywood county. [This act makes it an indictable offence to cut or remove timber from or cultivating said land.]

8. Amending the act of 1808, to provide for children born after the making of their parents' will. [Where no petition has been preferred by the child, within two years after the probate of a will, the executor, executrix or administrator, before the legacy is paid, is to call upon the legatees, devisees, &c. to litigate their respective claims. In case the child shall have no guardian, the Court is to appoint a special guardian.]

9. To amend the act of 1813, exempting vessels under sixty tons burden, entering the Cape-Fear river, from paying pilotage.—[Such exemption not to extend to vessels of more than fifty tons burden; and vessels entering the river for the purpose of making a harbor, &c. to pay pilotage.]

10. Directing in what manner the laws of our sister states shall be received in evidence in this state. [This act makes it lawful for either party to produce a law of another state in evidence, which shall be drawn off by the Secretary of our State, certified by his hand and seal, with the seal of North-Carolina attached.]

11. To amend the act of 1777, for appointing sheriffs, and directing their duty in office, and for obliging the late sheriffs and collectors in arrears to account for and pay the same. [The several County Courts to require a bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of 10,000 dollars, from the Sheriffs who shall hereafter be appointed.]

12. Respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee nation. [The Governor to appoint two commissioners, who are to inquire into the titles of lands claimed by the Indians; to contract for the purchase of the same; and to report to the next General Assembly.]

13. Concerning the University of N. Carolina. [Prohibiting horse-racing, cock-fighting, and elections for members of Congress and Assembly in the vicinity of the University.]

14. Authorising the payment of money to Clerks of Courts of Record in certain cases. [Provides that defendants may pay money to the Clerks, although no execution may have been issued.]

15. For the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands sold under the authority of this state. [A stay of proceedings given to those who purchased in 1820 and 1821, until the 1st of October, 1824. The Treasurer authorised to receive from purchasers one eighth part of their instalments, and to postpone the remaining parts of such instalments for 12 months.]

16. Extending the time for registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

17. Repealing the 44th section of the act of 1741, concerning servants and slaves.

18. Repealing part of the 10th section of the act of 1784, which gives to the wardens of the poor of any county, all tar, pitch or turpentine that may be condemned in said county.

19. To facilitate the navigation of Neuse River. [Empowers the County Courts of the several counties through which the river runs to appoint overseers to work on the river.]

20. Amending the act of 1808, regulating descents. [This act provides that no inheritance shall descend to any person [illegible] the person last seized, unless such person be in life at the death of the person last seized, or shall be born within 10 months after such death.]

21. Concerning the Cape-Fear Navigation Company. [Authorises the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe 25,000 dollars on behalf of the State.]

22. Securing to the widows of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same.

23. Amending the act of last session, to provide a revenue for the payment of the Civil List and contingent charges of government.

24. Explaining the second section of the act of 1806, to revise the militia laws of this State, relative to infantry.

25. Declaring the punishment of persons of color, in certain cases. (Persons of color, making an assault, with intent to commit a rape, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.)

26. Authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes. (To the amount of 100,000 dollars.)

27. Amending and explaining the 6th section of the act of 1814, for the more perfect organization of the militia of this State.—(Provides that no free persons of color shall be enrolled, except as musicians.)

28. Amending the militia laws of this State relative to cavalry. (No cavalry officer to be commissioned unless certified to the Adjutant General by the Brigadier General in whose brigade they reside, that there are four companies of troops.)

29. Amending the several acts of Assembly respecting weights and measures. Only traders and dealers by profession to have their weights and measures re-stamped.)

30. For the relief of female debtors. (No female debtor whatever to be imprisoned.)

31. Authorising the distribution of the militia laws of this State. (Adjutant General to have the militia laws compiled, printed, and distributed among the officers of the several regiments.)

32. Amending the laws making provision for widows. (The widow of any person dying intestate, to retain for her support, in addition to the articles already allowed her by law, one bed and bed furniture, and clothing of family domestic manufacture, all kitchen furniture, loom, bureaux, wheel and cards.)

33. Appointing commissioners to lay off the state road from John Lyles' to Absalom Bowers' old place, and for other purposes.

34. Directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State.

35. Authorising certain limitations of slaves by deed or writing. (Provides that every deed or writing for a slave, which, if contained in a last will or testament, would be effectual, shall be a good limitation in the remainder of such slave.)

36. To repair and improve the road leading from Huntsville, in Surry, to the Virginia line, by the way of Gap Civil.

37. To amend and extend the provisions of the act of last session, to promote Agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to repeal the act of 1821, altering the time of holding one of the County Courts in Bertie.

To alter the times of holding the County Courts of Tyrrell county.

Incorporating the Trustees of Bertie Union Academy.

Making compensation to jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Tyrrell county.

Repealing the act of 1822, entitled an act directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, so far as relates to the counties of Perquimons, Pasquotank, Randolph, Brunswick, Sampson and Camden,

Exempting certain citizens in Tyrrell county from public duty.

To add a part of Currituck county to Hyde county.

Authorising the making of a turnpike road from Ashville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and incorporating a company for that purpose.

Concerning the duty of ferrymen across the Albermarle Sound, and its waters.

Concerning the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company.

Altering the times of holding the County Courts of Washington.

Incorporating the Lincoln Agricultural Society.

Establishing a poor-house in Chowan county.

Amending the laws concerning wrecks and wrecked property, so far as respects Hyde county.

Authorising the erection of the public buildings of Washington county at Plymouth.

Authorising the building of a toll bridge over the Roanoke river at the town of Halifax, and incorporating a Company for that purpose.

Concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Regulating the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the 5th Judicial Circuit.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution requiring the Public Printer to attach to the laws of 1823, returns of the Sheriffs and Clerks in this state.

In favor of the Vestry and Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Raleigh.

In favor of Richard T. Brownrigg, late colonel of the Chowan regiment of militia.

To burn Treasury notes.

To purchase stationary for the Legislature and public offices.

Instructing the Board of Internal Improvement to have surveyed the North-east Branch of Cape-Fear river.

In favor of Joseph Gales & Son.

In favor of the Public Treasurer.

Retaining the State Architect.

Appropriating money for the completion of the State House. ($5,000.)

FROM TENERIFFE.—Capt. Reeve, of the ship Virginia, informs that on the 28th of Oct. while lying off and on the port of Oratava — Quarantine, was boarded by a private armed Colombian ship; after examining the ship's papers, took out the pilot, he being a Spaniard, belonging to Port Oratavo. The boarding officer informed me they had a few days previous captured the American schnr. Sally, Clark, of Gloucester, and ordered her for Laguira, with 75 pipes of wine on board, taken in at Oratavo: they put a prize crew of 4 men on board.—The schr. had on board at the time of her capture 3 Spaniards (laborers) belonging to Oratavo, whom they ordered for Laguira. The following night the Spaniards rose upon the prize crew, and murdered them, leaving Capt. Clark, the only survivor on board; took the schooner's boat and got safe on shore at Teneriffe. The schnr. afterwards was fell in with by the ship and ordered again for Laguira. John Paul, a native of Baltimore, was the prize-master who was murdered.

About the 10th Nov. a French frigate arr. at Teneriffe with a Governor from Cadiz on board to restore the old order of things in the Canary Islands, which created much confusion and bustle among the inhabitants of Teneriffe.

THE GREEKS.—By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to present, in the following extract of a letter from Cambridge, a statement of the number of women and children, delivered over to slavery, and to all the infamous pollutions of Turkish masters, from the illfated island of Scio.—[*N. Y. American.*

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Mass. December 9.

"Official returns from the Turkish Custom House at Scio, report *forty thousand women and children* to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the months of May and June, 1822. The fathers, brothers and husbands, of these women and children, met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French Historical Annuaire for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French Consul.

My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Sciote boy of 13 years old, who escaped from the Island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople, and put to death there."

The following appointments by the President of the United States have been ratified by the Senate:

Alexander Hamilton, to be a Commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to Land in the Territory of Florida.

Samuel Larned, of Rhode-Island, to be Secretary of Legation to Chili.

Franklin Litchfield, a citizen of the United States residing at Porto Cabello, in Colombia, to be Consul of the United States at that place.

Mr. BROWN, the newly appointed Minister to France, and his lady, left Washington on Friday last, for New-York, where they will shortly embark in the ship of war Cyane.

SLAVE TRADE.—A schr of about 170 tons, with Dutch colours, armed with 9 pounders, and having on board 237 slaves, was captured Nov. 2d, by the British gover[illegible] schr Union, after a running fight [illegible] hours, and carried into Port Ro[illegible]

From the American Daily [illegible]

FATTING SWINE.

BELMONT, Dec. 10, 182[illegible]

Mr. POULSON,

Several of my neighbours have recently suffered heavy losses, by diseases fatal to *fatting swine*, when preventive precautions had not been taken.—With the view to assist such misfortunes, when I farmed, on an extensive scale, previously to and since the revolutionary war, I tried many experiments in precautionary measures as well as in cures. I most frequently failed in the latter; but at length I adverted to my having been informed of a simple *preventive*; which I can confidently declare, has, with me, always succeeded. That I might be certain on this point, I have fortified my recollection by inquiry of an old farming labourer, who is yet in my employ; and who had the charge of fatting my hogs, in pens, during a great portion of the time since the close of that war. He recollects the loss of one hog only; and *that* by improper feeding. I deem it incumbent on me to re-publish, under a hope that the subject of it may be as beneficial to others as it has been to me, part of a note to a communication I made to *The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, March 8th, 1808; see vol. 1st. *Memoirs of the Society*—page 229.

"But sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash, goes further than two of sweet." I mean the wash *acidulated* to the degree required for distillation—not *acetous*.

"DRY ROTTEN WOOD should be [illegible]ly in the pens, that the hogs for fatting, may eat it at pleasure. [illegible] points out this absorbent, (or whatever it may be,) as a remedy, or preventive. They will leave their food to *devour* the rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fatting hog for more than 30 years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it.—Some of my neighbours met with frequent losses of fatting hogs, till I informed them of my practice; of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our revolutionary war. She said it was then known and practised there."

I add my experience since the foregoing was published; which has been uniformly similar.

In the 2d volume, page 32, near the close of a very valuable communication from Mr. *De Gruchy*, of Northumberland, in our state; who fatten great numbers of Swine, prepared at first with wash from a large distillery, and finally fattened with indian corn; the following important information will be found.—The whole communication is worthy the attentive perusal of every farmer."

"*Dry Rotten Wood* is a good thing; but I will take the liberty to mention what I think a better; we have three blacksmiths in this town; and my hogs eat up all the *ashes* or *cinders* they make; we haul into the pens by cart loads; and the hogs will, as you observe by the *Rotten Wood—devour* this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food."

The *carbonated* cinders contain some of the ingredients of *rotten wood!* and perhaps in greater proportions. Be this as it may every farmer can readily obtain the latter; and many can procure the former. It is anxiously desirable that a preventive, so efficacious as either has been found to be, may not be unwisely and fatally overlooked and neglected. Nothing in human art is invariably infallible; but the experiment is so easy and cheap that the most incredulous should be induced to give it a fair trial.—Clean, elevated sties or pens, for air and exercise, and a moderate but constant, supply of *salt* will no doubt add to the efficacy of the preventive. The diseases I have seldom known to be cured. The most formidable of them are sudden, violent, and rapidly fatal, never allowing time for remedies. Their victimes are unexpectedly (for gradual approaches are unperceived) attacked with the last paroxisms, before their danger is decisively known.

Pigs and sheep are subject to sudden and incurable maladies.

Preventives are therefore, of the first importance. Professed cures are too often, mere quackeries in relation to both these estimable parts of our stock.

RICHARD PETERS.

JOB-PRINTING
neatly executed at this office.

☞ Notwithstanding our limits are too circumscribed to embrace all the interesting matter we are desirous of giving our readers —yet we cannot refrain giving place to the following article from the pen of the Editor of the Washington Republican, in replying to the remarks of the National Journal in support of John Q. Adams for the Presidency, and recommending it, to the perusal of our readers. It is well written, and speaks a language as strong as holy writ, why the people of the U. States ought to prefer JOHN C. CALHOUN to fill the Presidential chair in preference to JOHN Q. ADAMS.

From the Washington Republican.

We will not be seduced by the example of the National Journal. If the Editor of that paper is under the impression that the cause of the Administration and the Republican party will be advanced by depressing Mr. Calhoun for the purpose of elevating Mr. Adams, we cannot quarrel with him merely because he entertains so singular an opinion. He professes to be an admirer of the present system of policy, and decidedly opposed to the radical party; and he ought to know, that the only hope of that party rests upon the chance of a division between the friends of the other candidates; and that nothing can gratify them more than the very course which the editor of the Journal seems disposed to pursue. We, on our part, have determined to afford no such hope; and trust that we shall ever evince that our attachment to the cause is stronger than our attachment to men.

We never have attacked Mr. Adams; but on the countrary, have ever done him ample justice; but still we decidedly prefer Mr. Calhoun to him. The latter gentleman was not brought forward by his friends, as it is supposed by the editor of the Journal, in hostility to Mr. Adams, or to create a diversion against him. Far other motives governed them. They were thoroughly of opinion, that on him the republican party might more safely rally than on Mr. Adams. It is not our intention to draw a comparison, at this time, between their talents, qualifications and services; but we speak with confidence when we affirm, that *circumstances* have given Mr. Calhoun the decided superiority; if we are to regard the preservation of the party, and the sustaining of the present policy. We are not among those who attribute the change of Mr. Adams in 1807, to a sinister motive; but on the contrary, have ever believed him to be an upright man, and an honest politician; but we have never doubted, that the very fact, that, previous to that time, he belonged to the federal party, with other circumstances, would divide the republican party upon his election, and thereby furnish the means for the radical party either to prevent his election, or, in the event of his success, to prostrate his administration. When we add to this circumstance the fact that many of his former political associates view his secession from their party with a distrust which has tended to divide their sentiments very much in relation to him, we think it must be obvious that his prospect of success has, from the first, been doubtful; and that, should he succeed, there can be scarcely a doubt of a powerful opposition being arrayed against him. In such a state of things, it seems scarcely doubtful that his opponents would contrive to revive against him all the odium which formerly attached to the party of which he was once a member. Again, we believe that be the talents of Mr. Adams for administration what they may, it would be scarcely possible for him to adopt and maintain that energetic system of measures which the exigencies of the country render necessary. A mere general denunciation, such as our readers can easily conceive, would revive against his administration a weight of political odium, under which he would necessarily sink. When we advert to the present state of the world; and consider, what will be the probable course of events in the next ten years, we think it admits of no doubt that it would be imminently dangerous to select any one who would not be capable of sustaining the most vigorous course of policy. We hope we may be mistaken; but we do fear that it will be necessary to call into requisition all the efforts and all the resources of the country. In making this statement, it is far from our intention to detract from the merits of Mr. Adams, either as a politician or a man. It has been forced from us by the injudicious course of his advocate, who would represent, that the friends of Mr. Calhoun brought him forward without any just cause, and for no other reason than to distract the friends of Mr. Adams, and diminish his prospect of success. Nothing can be more erroneous.—Their real motives were, a thorough conviction that a movement on him could be made more safely, to preserve that system of policy, which grew out of the late war, and which has been so well sustained by the present administration: and to prevent the possibility of reaction against the republican party. Besides the advantage of having been uniform in his political sentiments, and at all times democratic in his principles, he has the additional one of being identified with the late war, and having contributed, in an eminent degree, to establish that system of policy which grew out of it; and also of having defended it with the utmost zeal, energy and success, against all assaults, without the slightest regard to personal consequences.—That system of policy is now the admiration of the country; and we may add further, in the present dangerous state of the world, it affords hope and consolation to every well wisher of the country, and of the general liberties of mankind. To Mr. Calhoun, more than any other man; next to our venerable Chief Magistrate, belongs the merit of having originated and preserved it; which we consider of no small importance in determining the question—who ought to be our next President? We freely submit it to the moderate and candid friends of Mr. Adams whether, if circumstances should render it necessary to call into full action the resources of the country Mr. Calhoun does not possess advantages, as connected with our political history, which place him decidedly above Mr. Adams, and that without any disparagement to the latter gentleman. For our part, we have a firm conviction of the truth of what we assert: and in that and not in a disposition to depress the hopes of Mr. Adams, his friends may find the cause of our preference.

One word more, and we have done. In imitation of other writers, whom we shall not name, we regret to see the Journal bring forward the unsustained & unsustainable charge of ambition against Mr. Calhoun. If, by ambition, is meant, that passion by which power is pursued at the expense of virtue and patriotism, then we may affirm, most boldly, that no man in America is freer from the same than Mr. [illegible] which we confidently refer to the whole history of his life. Not, in a single instance, has he attempted to advance himself against the interest of his country; but numerous are the instances in which he has supported the honor and interests of the country, at the extreme hazard of his personal popularity. From the very commencement, having determined a few great principles—that the people are honest, virtuous, and intelligent, and that the condition of the country required a proper developement of its resources, he has, through the whole of his course, fearlessly and systematically adhered to that system of policy, which he believed to be best calculated to sustain the prosperity, the honor and independence of the nation; and we would ask the editor of the Journal to point a single instance where he has departed from this course. In one sense, he may be said to be ambitious. He is indeed ambitious of serving his country, and rearing it up to the highest pitch of human prosperity and greatness. It was the art & ambition of Themistocles, the Athenian, to raise a small city to a great one; and, like the immortal Athenian, Mr. Calhoun's only art and sole ambition, is to raise a comparatively small republic into one as mighty in its means, and as great in its moral and political character, as it is extensive in its territory.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, called up the resolutions, presented by him the 21st ult. for ascertaining the sentiments of the people relative to the proposed Constitution of the state; which were read, and, on motion of Mr. Bynum, postponed indefinitely—Yeas 83, Nays 41.

TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.

Received from his excellency the Governor the following communication.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the request of the Legislature of Tennessee, I take the liberty of presenting to your honorable body the observations and resolutions of that state, expressed to their Representatives in Congress, dissuading them from uniting in Caucus intentionally to nominate any person to the next Presidency.

These resolutions and their exordium are couched in strong, impressive language, supporting the constitution of the United States zealously in its primitive purity before inovation or rancorous faction distorted its plain, simple signification.

Whether the elections by the people, that gave the Presidency to Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were not as patriotic and Constitutional as those that promoted Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, is not a very difficult problem to solve.—But whether the people would or would not have possessed the same patriotism and unanimity of sentiment, without the existence of a Caucus, in the election of the two last named gentlemen to the Presidency, is a question that may appear more difficult of solution. But my sentiments are, that the people will always do right in using the elective franchise, if they are not disturbed or dictated to in their wise deliberative councils.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GABL. HOLMES.

Executive Office,
27th Dec. 1823.

Mr. Helme moved that the communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed, one for each member of Assembly, which motion, after being warmly opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Bynum, and Roane, and supported by Messrs. Helme, Stanly, Iredell, and Mebane, prevailed by a vote of 64 to 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Mess. Alston, Alford, E. H. Bell, Baine, T. Bell, C. Barnard, Brook, Beall, Barrow, Collins, Conrad, Croom, Carson, Campbell, Davis, Dargan, Edmonston, Edwards, Flynt, Frederick, Fisher, J. Gordon, Hargrave, J. L. Hill, Holland, Helme, Howell, Henderson, Hastings, Hellen, Hunter, J. A. Hill, Iredell, Kilpatrick, Love, M'Millan, M'Neill, Melcor, M'Lean Morgan, A. Martin, Mebane, E. N. Mann, R. Martin, M'Farland, Ormond, Oliver, Polk, Stedman, Stephens, Sheppard, Smith, Stanly, Vann, Webster, J. White, S. Whitaker, Weaver, J. Whitaker, J. Walton, Ward, J. G. A. Williamson, Webb, and Wilder.

Those who voted in the negative are Mess. Ashe, W. B. Barnard, Blackledge, J. M. Bryan, Brown, Bowers, Baker, Broadnax, Bynum, Bright, L. Cherry, Copeland, J. Cherry, Cole, Davenport, Elliott, Fox, Forbes, Gary, Graham, Hoover, Horton, Hassel, R. A. Jones, Jeter, R. H. Jones, Leonard, Lowrie, Lamon, Lewis, Mhoon, Melvin, M'Daniel, E. Mann, Newbern, Pugh, Roane, Rainey, Ramsey, Stewart, Seawell, Sidbury, Sillers, Strange, Tillett, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Wm. Underwood, D. Underwood, Wilkes, J. H. White, Wm. Watson, T. B. Wright, L. P. Williamson, Walker, Whitehurst, and Wm. Walton.

THE STAR.

ELIZABETH-CITY,

SATURDAY, January 10, 1824.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State after a long protracted session of near eight weeks adjourned on the first day of this year *sine die*.

This may all be very well, Mr. Editor, but what have they done for us, say the PEOPLE? is a language, naturally to be expected, and such indeed as we not unfrequently hear from our acquaintance—A long and protracted session of our Legislature, indicates to our minds say they, that something of a very extraordinary and important nature must have engaged that body, calculated to advance the honor and dignity of the state, and promote the interest of its citizens, for those to whom we have confided our interests to represent us, and paid the liberal price of $3 per day, surely would not so far betray the trust reposed in them, as to protract the setting of the General Assembly, on any account, or for any purpose, than the good of their constituents at large.

The Press being the proper, and almost only medium through which the people are, or can expect to be informed, of the acts of their public servants, it is our duty, as the editor of a public Journal to communicate to the people at large, and our patrons in particular all the information within our reach. Our readers will see on the first page of our paper, the Captions of all the public acts, and as many of those of a private or sectional nature, as we deemed in the least interesting to persons in this section of the state, that were passed at the late session of our General Assembly.

Our columns being full we are compelled to close our remarks for the present, but intend, so soon as our limits, and leisure, will permit, to pursue the examination of this subject at considerable length.

The Convention question for altering the Constitution of this State, which for several years past has agitated the public mind of the citizens of the western section of the State, and been made a subject of much debate in our Legislature, as well as expense to the State—received, we hope, its quietus, in the House of Commons; the vote was 83 to 41 against it; two of the small counties in the west, we are informed voted against it.

We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that there are certain parts of the Constitution of our State susceptible of alteration for the better; and that the people of the east, would not be unwilling to meet their brethren of the west on that subject, on fair, honorable and liberal principles, but they surely do not, nor never did, expect them to subscribe to the alterations made by the Convention delegates who met at Raleigh in November last, it would be preposterous in the extreme.

☞ We would direct the attention of our readers to the communication of the Governor of our State, to the Legislature, on the subject of Caucus nominations, accompanying the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, and the fate they met there, as recorded by the yeas and nays.

☞ In an *obituary* copied in our last number, from the Edenton Gazette, was recorded the death of William Barnes esq. of Gates county. The Gazette of the 6th inst. contradicts it, and says the mistake was occasioned by his informant giving the name of William instead of Benjamin Barnes.

The following Memorial of a curious and novel character has been sent to the members of the present Congress in the form of a Circular, to prepare their minds, no doubt, for a vote in favor of its accomplishment when it is bro't before that body. The one directed to the Hon. member from this District, has, by him been inclosed to his friend in this place, and politely handed to us for publication.

It is indeed a novel project, and we may add, unprecedented in our country or least.—But nevertheless, if it should be believed by those whose business it is to be intimately acquainted with topographical engineering that such a project can be perfected with the accuracy delineated by its author, we have no doubt that the advantages resulting from such a plan, would be sensibly felt, both in an individual, as well as a national point of view. In nothing perhaps, would it contribute so much to the lasting benefit of our prosperous growing country, as on the score of Internal Improvements; by shewing *its friends* at one glance of the eye, the tract for Roads and Canals, and convincing its *enemies* of the practicability, as well as public utility, even against their will.

Under such a state of the case, we should like to see Congress vote $10,000, a sum so inconsiderable to the nation for the attainment of so important an object.

A MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the memorial of Ira Hill, of Baltimore, respectfully represents, that he wishes for assistance to enable him to perform a work which he conceives would be highly useful and ornamental to the seat of Government, and honorable to the most free and enlightened people on the globe.

He proposes to form near the Capitol, a geographical garden. In this all the known parts of the world shall be accurately delineated. The beds of Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Lakes shall be depressed, and the Continents, Peninsulas, and Isthmuses, Mountains, Islands, &c, shall be raised in proportion to their respective elevations on this terraqueous sphere.

The beds of the Oceans, &c, shall be covered with gravel, and the lands shall be adorned with verdure; and the mountains may rest on the same kinds of stone as compose them in their natural states.

The channels of rivers shall be described as in their natural courses, and lowered in proportion to the heights of their respective banks. If required the beds of Oceans, Seas, &c. shall be so constructed, that they can be filled with water at any time, that the whole world in its native elements will be completely represented in miniature.

If the proposed topographical delineation should be constructed on ten acres of ground, and described according to Mercator's projection, the lakes Erie and Ontario would be each more than eight feet in length, and the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be one hundred and sixty feet, and every Country, Kingdom, State and Province will be clearly delineated. The situations of all the important cities, shall be so described as to convey a complete idea of them. The parallels of latitude, and the meridians shall be correctly laid down, as shall likewise the the Equator, Ecliptic, the Tropics and other circles.

Such a topographical delineation of the world would possess many advantages over any map, or chart, that was ever described. It will be made on so large a scale, that the countries will be laid down in more exact proportion, and their relative positions would be more clearly seen.

The various elevations of lands, on which the temperature of climate, and the productions greatly depend, could here be clearly ascertained. The proper situations for Roads, Canals, and other improvements, may here be seen at one view, that a far more useful knowledge of the science of Geography can be obtained by walking a few hours in this garden than could be gained by reading in as many years.

Such a work it is believed would be as ornamental as useful, and such a one as no nation on the globe has ever possessed. Near the Capitol, such a delineation should be located.

The expense of this work, though too great to be defrayed by most individuals in America, yet it would be but trifling for the whole government. If the Honorable Congress should think proper to give the ground, and grant an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the work shall be completed. The time necessary to perform it will not be so long as may seem at the first view of the subject.—If the proposed encouragement be given, next Congress shall see it mostly if not entirely completed.

The proprietor as a remuneration for his services, will expect one half of the profits arising from the admission of those who may call to see it; which he is confident would leave a balance to Government, that in a few years would refund the money they may have advanced. The royal gardens of the old world for use and beauty would bear no comparison to this. If a National Observatory should be erected the bounds of this garden should be the place chosen for its situation.

The plan of this work is not the conjecture of a moment, nor of a year; but has demanded the attention and study of the projector for several years. Five years ago he laid it before several of the most scientific men in our country. They approved of the design, and he flatters himself that they will not be backward in affording him their patronage; and he believes that the enlightened representatives of an enlightened nation, will not reject the proposal of one who is an A-

merican by birth, by education, and choice, because it embraces ideas original and new.

IRA HILL.

BALTIMORE, *December 14th*, 1823.

Signs in the Political Horizon

The following extract headed *Caucus or no Caucus* from the Norfolk Herald affords abundant proof to us, that Wm. H. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidential chair are hopeless. Although we have been pretty well convinced of this fact sometime ago, we did not expect to have found his case so desperate in his strongest hold—the State of Virginia,—where, from some of the most respectable public prints the *Richmond Enquirer*, we had been led to believe he would obtain the almost unanimous vote of that State. And now the editors of the Enquirer and Republican, to put the best face they can, on such a forlorn hope, make the following remarks.

THE CAUCUS QUESTION.

We are prompted by the particular circumstances of the case, to submit, for the information of distant readers, the following statement:

The [illegible] which was given on Mr. Tyler's [illegible] have met with the [illegible] can have no doubt but that Mr. Crawford is the favorite of the Virginia legislature, and yet it does seem strange, that a proposition, calculated to advance his pretentions, should have been defeated in one of his strong holds. On one principle only can we account for it—many of his friends, in voting against the report, must have been actuated by a belief that the subject did not belong to them in their legislative capacity."

From the Norfolk Herald.

CAUCUS OR NO CAUCUS?

The friends of Mr. Crawford have relied entirely upon their success in getting up a Congressional Caucus to ensure his election. Let us see how this machinery works. In Virginia and North-Carolina the belief has heretofore been that Mr. C. would make a sweep of all the votes; but the trial has been made in both States and to the amazement of the managers, the caucus machinery is found to be out of order and entirely unmanageable. In North-Carolina it failed of producing the expected effect, and in Virginia—incredible as it may seem—it has been hissed off!—The resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee against a caucus nomination of President, which were laid before the General Assembly of Virginia at an early period of its present session, were referred to a committee, of which Mr. Tyler was Chairman, which committee reported a preamble and resolutions adverse to the object of our sister State, and strongly, and with great ability, urging the institution of a caucus. The preamble and resolutions were taken up on Tuesday, and after a long and interesting debate, in which their adoption was contended for with a powerful weight of talent and ingenuity, their further consideration was postponed to the 31st of March—the usual decent mode of putting questions to sleep for the session.—The vote was 77 for postponement, and 76 against it. Hitherto we have looked upon this state as the main pillar of Mr. Crawford's strength.—From this test, however, we infer, that although Mr. C. may maintain a higher standing in Virginia than either of the candidates, he is very far from being the choice of a majority of the people.—Mr. Colston; who took a part in the debate on Mr. Tyler's preamble and resolutions, declared his belief that if the election of President was left directly with the people of Va. they would choose Gen. Jackson in preference to either of the candidates. The General, we allow, is a universal favorite, *as a soldier*; and his popularity as a candidate in the Presidential contest, is rapidly increasing as well in Virginia as in other states; but we have no idea that he would be the choice of the people of Virginia to fill the important office of chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The frigate *United States*, under the command of Com. HULL, having on board the Hon. HERMAN ALLEN, Minister to Chili, his family and suite, sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday.—[*Norfolk Herald 5th inst.*

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

JANUARY 10, 1824.

ARRIVED.

Sch, Schr. Southampton, Douglass, fr. Port Antonio, with rum to Williams & Messenger.

" Schr. Emily and Eliza, Hart, from Trinidad, with rum, sugar and molasses to Williams & Messenger.

" Schr. Cordelia, Chase, fr. St. Barts, with rum, sugar, molasses and salt to Williams & Messenger and A. Fobes.

Capt. Hart has politely furnished us with the following list:

PORT SPAIN, TRINIDAD, Dec. 11.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27, Schr. Globe, Hill, from Saco, (Me.) sailed for a market.

Dec. 5, Brig Trumbull, Ward, from New-Haven.

SAILED.

Nov. 16, Brig Alexander, Saunders, for Wilmington.

27, Schr. Lucinda, Berry, Alexandria.

Dec. 5, Brig Pegasus, Almy, R. Island.

7, Brig Underhill, Clarke, N. Haven.

The Ship Gleaner from New-York under seizure, in consequence of some trifling articles, having been found in a passenger's baggage!!

Markets extremely dull, and glutted with American produce—superfine flour retailing for $7 per barrel, and has been sold by the quantity at $6 per barrel in produce, six months supply in market—other articles in proportion.

Smith the Methodist missionary had been hung at Demerara for exciting the negroes to insurrection.

CLEARED.

9th, Schr. Leander, Baker, for Jamaica, with staves and shingles by Wm. G. Burges.

" Schr. Francis, Lombard, for Barbadoes and a market, with staves by Wm. G. Burges.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Traveller, Tripp, for New Bedford, with corn by A. Fobes.

As the Subscriber intends leaving this country for a few months,

He wishes to Rent

His Lands and Houses,

ON THE CANAL,

For One or more Years.

THERE is about 200 Acres of open Land, one-third of which is New Ground and old Clover Pasture, which will produce from 4 to 5 barrels of Corn to the thousand corn hills, with as much Wood Land as may be wanted. The Dwelling House is large and convenient with all out houses necessary—the situation is well known to be as healthy as any in the State, if not more so, with an excellent range for Cattle and Hogs; without any feeding of the former they are fatter in winter than summer; the distance from Portsmouth is 23 miles, and from Elizabeth-City 19.—The situation is well calculated for a House of Entertainment, and might be made very profitable to a man that would lay himself out in that way. Parties have come heretofore from a distance for their health and benefit of the Juniper Water. Terms will be made known by the Subscriber on the premises.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

Willam Farange.

December 27. [too]

Will be sold

TO the highest bidder at the Court-House in Elizabeth-City, on Thursday the 15th of January next, the Lands, Store & Warehouse on Arrenuse Creek—the Plantation & improvements whereon Nathan Snowden, Esq. lately resided—the Wharf and Warehouses and two Lots in Elizabeth-City, belonging to the estate of Wilson Sawyer, Esq. dec'd—twelve and eighteen months credit will be given the purchasers on their giving bond with approved security, and further terms made known on the day of sale—also about one hundred barrels corn.

Enoch Sawyer,
John M'Morine, } *Exec'rs*

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 13. [tf]

NOTICE.

WILL be sold agreeable to an order of Court on, the 20th of January next, on the premises, the land of Nathan O. Morris, deceased, the said land is adjoining the land of Anderson Morris, in Griffin's Swamp. Six months credit will be given the purchaser, by giving a bond with approved security to the Guardian.

Anderson Morris.

December 27. [bt]

THE SUBSCRIBER

having recently received by late arrivals from Northern Cities, fresh supplies of various articles of Merchandize, consisting of

European, India and Domestic Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

which, in addition to his former stock on hand, comprises a large and general assortment of useful and valuable articles; all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, and on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or well secured NOTES OF HAND.

Clarke M. Weld.

December 27. [too]

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, which if not taken out before the [illegible] day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

[illegible] Albertson, Wm. Autson, Jonathan [illegible] Brite, Gideon W. Burbank, [illegible] Joseph Bertholomey 2, Richard Cooper 2, Luke Chase, Judah Crowell, Edward Dudley 2, John Davis, Samuel Dugless, A. C. Ehringhaus, George Furby, Doct. E. B. Harvey, Rev. Jacob Hill, Peleg Hart, Thomas Harney, Mourning Humphess, Dr. James Harvey, E. Hault, Caroline M. Harned, Doct. Frederick Hoskins, Mrs. Hariott J. Howett, Thamor Jackson, B. M. Jackson, Mrs. S. G. Lamb, J. Leisieur, Richard B. Lynch, Nixon Lowe, Aaron Lowe, John B. Mansard 4, Leonard Martin, Joshua Morris, John Moore, John Morris, Edward Morton, Joshua A. Pool, John Pool, jun. Mrs. Lurania Perkins, Thomas Paling, Nathan Robbins 2, James S. Relfe, Wilson Sawyer 3, Martin Sawyer, Caleb Simpson, Robert H. Smith, Lemuel Sawyer 5, Malachi Smithson, Miles Smithson, Dennis Simmons, Mary Syfax, Cathrine Tate, John Westfield, William Weaver, Elizabeth Williams, Wm. Wright, John [illegible]ams.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

January 3. [bt]

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and customers generally that he has just received from New-York and Boston a new supply of fine Furs, suitable for the manufacturing of Hats of every description that may be ordered—He also keeps constantly on hand coarse and fine Hats, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash or Corn at cash price.

All orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and faithfully excuted.

JOHN HODGES.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 20. [too]

GROCERIES.

JUST received per schr. Gleaner, Odin, from Boston

15 Barrels N. E. Rum from Brewer's distillery,
15 boxes Soap,
15 do. mould Candles,
10 do. Scotch Herrings,
20 quintals Cod Fish,
1 case Wool Hats,
2 cases Fur do.
2 dozen childrens' morocco Caps,
4 barrels Vinegar,
1 barrel Rose Cordial,
1 do. Cinnamon do.
100 bushels St. Ubes Salt.
2 bladders Maccaboy Snuff,
2 kegs Rappee do.

Clarke M. Weld.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

100,000 R. O. Hogshead Staves.

December 27. [too]

Fall and Winter GOODS.

WM. & HENRY MOORE

Have just received and offer for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, cheap for Cash or Produce; among which are the following, viz:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts,
Blue Plains, American Negro Cloths,
Blankets, Flannels, Wool Hose,
Worsted and Cotton do.
Fine and coarse Hats,
A good assortment of Shoes,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
American Sheetings and Shirtings made of Sea Island Cotton,
Ditto Plaids, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Spun Cottons from No. 6 to 14,
Sewing do. Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. &c.

ALSO,

4th proof Jamaica Rum, St. Croix do. N. E. ditto, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Irish Potatoes, Apples, and a few Kegs Superior Mountain Butter, &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of the justly celebrated Wood's Improved (commonly called the Freeborn Plough) together with extra Points, and being Agents for the Proprietors, will engage to furnish all the component parts required for repairs—at the Factory prices.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 22, [too.]

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *B & D. Tisdale*, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

Barney Tisdale,
Daniel Tisdale.

Sept. 20, N. 22—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of William G. Lewis, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted thereto to make early payments as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Malachi S. Lewis, *Adm'r*

Camden County, Dec. 8. D13—tf.

Late Importation.

THE Subscriber in addition to his former assortment has just received per the schooner Rob Roy, Capt. Weld, from Boston, the following extensive assortment of India, European, and Domestic Goods, and Groceries—

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Extra Superfine blue and black Broadcloths,
Ditto drab and mixed ditto,
Ditto do. French ditto,
Blue and drab Pelisse Cloths,
Superfine drab Coating,
Ditto do. Cassimeres,
Ditto Oxford mixed do.
Valencia, Merseilles and Swan's down Vestings, elegant patterns,
Black and meroon twilled Bombazetts,
Plain and figured ditto,
Scotch Plaid,
Black, colored, figured and plain Crapes,
Ditto do. do. Shawls,
Ditto Sinchew, do. Levantine,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' silk Gloves,
Black and colored Italian sewing Silk,
Fancy colored silk Handkerchiefs,
Real merino Handkerchiefs,
Garniture Ribbons, elegant patters,
Cassimere Shawls, plain and bordered,
Calicoes, Ginghams,
American Shirtings & Sheetings bleached and unbleached,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes and Checks,
Irish Linens in whole and half pieces
Ditto 6-4 Sheeting Linen,
Ditto bird's eye Diaper, Russia Diaper,
Cotton Cambricks,
Linen ditto,
Plain and figured Muslins,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Plains, Coatings, Fearnaughts,
Lyon Skins, Baizes, Bedticking,
Red, white and yellow Flannels,
Mens' Lambswool & worsted Stockings,
Womens' worsted and cotton ditto,
Mens' and Boys' Hats assorted.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' colored and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, with and without heels,
Ditto kid and morocco walking Shoes, with heels,
Colored Denmark Satin do.
Womens' leather Shoes and Slippers,
Gentlemens' fine calf skin Boots and Bootees,
Ditto do. Shoes sewed and nailed,
Ditto do. Pumps,
Ditto stout leather Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto common coarse Shoes,
Boys' stout Shoes and Boots,
Childrens' leather Shoes,
Ditto colored Morocco Shoes & Boots,

Groceries and Hardware.

Cognac Brandy,
Isle of Wight Apple ditto,
Northern do. do.
St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
New England, do.
Old Holland and country Gin,
Rose and Cinnamon Cordials,
Malaga Wine, Raisins and Spices,
Muscovado and New-Orleans Sugar,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Coffee and Tea,
Molasses, Flour, Tobacco,
Mould and dipt Candles, Soap,
Mountain Butter, Cheese.
No. 2 Mackerel in half barrels.
Nails assorted.
A large assortment of Iron Hollow Ware.
400 bushels Irish Potatoes, together with a small assorment of

Ship Chandlery,

Consisting of Ravens and Russia Duck Canvas,
A set of Cables consisting of one 8½ inch and one 7½ inch & one Hawser,
Running Rigging &c. &c.
Mess and cargo Beef,
Pork and Bread &c. &c.

Iron.

Flat and square Bars,
Assorted bundles do. and Shoe Shapes,
Deck nail rods, and Spike do. do.
Horse do. do. and Hoop Iron,
Ploughshare moulds,
Axes of superior quality.

All of which are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms at his store on Road street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Barney Tisdale)—for Cash, Country Produce, or Red Oak Staves.

Clarke M. Weld.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 29. [too].

POETRY.

SELECTED.

ELEGANT STANZAS,

Written by an Officer long resident in India, on his return to England.

(From the London Magazine.)

I came, but they had passed away,—
The fair in form, the pure in mind,—
And like a stricken deer I stray,
Where all are strange, and none are kind;
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,
That pants, that struggles for repose,
O that my steps had reached the gaol
Where earthly sighs and sorrows close.

Years have past o'er me like a dream,
Their leaves no trace on memory's page:
I look around me and I seem
Some relic of a former age,
Alone as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock my ear;
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish,—a hope,—a fear!

Yet I had hopes,—and they have fled;
And I had fears were all too true:
My wishes too!—but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do?
'Tis but to wear a weary load,
I may not, dare not, cast away;
To sigh for one small, still abode,
Where I may sleep as sweet as they:—

As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;
Whose worth my soul delights to trace,—
Whose very loss 'tis sweet to weep;
To weep beneath the silent moon;
With none to chide, to hear, to see:
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free.

I leave the world that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy consecrates the spot
Where fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each spirit's melting sigh;
I turn to clasp those forms of light,
And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon the last dim morn shall rise,
The lamp of life burns feebly now,—
When stranger hands shall close my eyes,
And smooth my cold and dewy brow.
Unknown I liv'd,—so let me die;
Nor stone, nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie,
Who sigh'd for gold, and found it dross.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary case of Delusion.

[*From Madam Du Noyer's Letters.*]

The following story will appear to you incredible and fabulous; and, perhaps, I need not assure you that I had great difficulty in believing it; but, as I had it from the lips of the individual who forms the subject of it, and as he was a visionary, I attributed it to the effects of a disturbed imagination. The event (at last as far as this person's mind was concerned) occurred in our day, and is attested by many in the city of Nismes. The tale is thus told:—Mr. Graverol was alone in his study one day, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a stranger was ushered in; as soon as he was seated, a conversation started up between the two. The stranger addressed Mr. G. in elegant Latin, saying that he had heard his learning spoken highly of, and he had come from a distant country to converse with him on things which had embarrassed the ancient philosophers. After Mr. Graverol had replied suitably to the compliment offered to his talents, some very abstruse subject was introduced and handled in a scientific manner. The stranger did not confine himself to the Latin language, but he spoke Greek, and some Eastern tongues, which Mr. G. also understood perfectly. The latter was astonished and delighted with his guest's profound information; and for fear some person should call on him and interrupt it, he proposed a walk, which was readily acceded to by the stranger. The day was delightful, and you know there are some beautiful walks in the neighborhood of Nismes; they left the house with the design of going thro' the gate, called the Crown-gate, which leads to some gardens, and a very fine avenue of noble trees. But as Mr. Graverol's house was a considerable distance from the place above mentioned, they were obliged to cross several streets before they reached it.—During the walk Mr. G. was observed by many of his acquaintances—he being well known in the city—to use much gesture, and he was also noticed to be speaking at intervals; what added to the surprise was, that no person was seen accompanying him. Some of his friends sent to his wife, expressing their fear that he was deranged, describing the manner in which he was noticed to pass through the streets—being greatly alarmed at intelligence so extraordinary, despatched several persons in search of him; but they could not find him, as he had gained the shady walks outside the city, with his new acquaintance.——After expatiating on subjects of ancient and modern philosophy, and reasoning on the secrets of nature, they entered on the wide fields of magic and enchantment. The stranger argued with great ingenuity and power, but he exceeded the bonds of probability; and Mr. G. cried out, "Stop, stop! Christianity forbids us proceeding to such lengths—we should not pass the prescribed boundaries." He had no sooner said this (at least according to the narration spread abroad) that the stranger vanished. Mr. Graverol being at that moment at the extreme end of one of the avenues, which was terminated by some palisades, was compelled to return the same way he went. On turning round, and not perceiving his companion, he became greatly alarmed, and uttered a dreadful shriek, which brought some men, who were employed in pruning the trees, to him. When these people perceived how pale and frighted he was, they gave him some wine which they had in a flaggon, and used all the means they could devise to restore him to himself. As soon as he recovered his recollection, he inquired if they had noticed where the gentleman had gone with whom he had been walking. He was very much agitated when these good people informed him, that no one was with him when he passed under the trees where they were at work; neither had a single individual been in his company since he came in their sight, and they had observed him some distance before he reached them. They added, moreover, that when he passed, it struck them as being somewhat singular, that he should be so deeply engaged in apparent conversation, although he was alone.—Mr. G. on learning this, went immediately home, where he found his house in disorder and alarm, concerning the reports which had reached his wife.—He then related his adventure. When the story was noised abroad, it was publicly asserted all over the city, that the Devil had visited Mr. Graverol. He was a very gentlemanly man, and an advocate, and related the circumstances to me as I have detailed them. When he concluded, he said, "this is accurately what happened; you now are acquainted with the facts as well as myself, and may exercise your judgment respecting them as shall best seem fit. And all that I can add, is, the stranger was a very learned and eloquent man, and reasoned like a philosopher."

THE BACHELOR'S REGISTER.

At 16 years, incipient palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies.—17. Much blushing and confusion occurs when addressed by a handsome woman.—18. Confidence in conversation with the ladies, much increased.—19. Becomes angry if treated by them as a boy.—20 Betrays great consciousness of his own charms and manliness.—21. A looking-glass becomes an indispensable piece of furniture in his dressing room, and in some instances, finds its way into the pocket.—22. Insufferable puppyism now exhibited.—23. Thinks no woman good enough to enter the married state with him.—24. Is caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.—25. The connection broken off from self conceit on his part.—26. Conducts himself with airs of much superiority towards her.—27. Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hopes of mortifying the first.—28. Is mortified and frantic on being refused.—29. Rails against the fair sex in general, as heartless beings.—30. Seems morose and out of humor in all conversations on matrimony.—31. Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than previously.—32. Begins to consider personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.—33. Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.—34. Consequently has the hope that he may marry a chicken.—35. Falls deeply and violently in love with one of seventeen.—36. *Ju des pair* another refusal.—37. Indulges now in every kind of dissipation.—38. Shuns the best part of the female sex, and finds some consolation for his spleen in the society of ladies of easy dispositions.—39. Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.—40. Begins to think he is growing old, yet still feels a fresh building of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoots.—41. A nice buxom young widow begins to perplex him.—42. Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.—43. Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.—44. The widow jilts him, being full as cautious as himself.—45. Becomes every day more gloomy and averse to the fair sex.—46. Gouty and nervous symptoms now begin to assail him.—47. Fears what may become of him when he gets old and infirm: but still persuades himself he is a young man.—48. Thinks living alone irksome.—49. Resolves to have a prudent young woman as house keeper and companion.—50. A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.—51. Much pleased with his new house keeper as a nurse.—52. Begins to feel some attachment to her.—53. His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her.—54. Is in great distress how to act.—55. Completely under her influence, and very miserable.—56. Many painful thoughts about parting with her, and attempts to gain her on his own terms.—57. She refuses to live any longer with him solo.—58. Gouty, nervous, and bilious to excess.—59. Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and promises to espouse her.—60. Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favor, and makes his exit in her arms.

THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years is anxious for coming out and to obtain the attentions of men.—16. Begins to have some idea of the tender passions.—17. Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.—18. Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her.—19. Is a little more difficult; in consequence of being noticed.—20. Commences fashionable, and has a taste for dashing.—21. Acquires more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.—22. Refuses a good offer, because the gentleman is not a man of fashion.—23. No objection to flirt with any well behaved gentleman.—24. Begins to wonder she is not married.—25. Becomes rather more circumspect in her conduct.—26. Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.—27. Affects to prefer the company of rational men.—28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income.—29. Almost despairs of entering the marriage state.—30. An additional attention to dress is now manifested.—31. Professes to dislike balls; finding it difficult to get good partners.—32. Wonders how men can neglect the society of sedate amiable women, to flirt with chits.—33. Affects good humor in her conversation with men.—34. Too jealous of the praises of other women, more at this period than hitherto.—35. Quarrels with her friend who has lately been married.—36. Imagines herself slighted in society.—37. Likes talking of her acquaintances who have married unfortunately.—38. Ill nature visibly on the increase.—39. Becomes meddling and officious.—40. If rich, makes love to a young man without fortune.—41. Not succeeding, rails against the whole sex.—42. A partiality for cards and scandal.—43. Too severe against the manners of the age.—44. Exhibits a strong predilection for a Methodist parson.—45. Enraged at his desertion, and accuses the whole sex of inconstancy.—46 Becomes desponding and takes snuff.—47. Attunes her sensibility to cats and dogs.—48. Adopts a dependent relation to attend her menagerie.—49. Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents her ill humor on her unfortunate keeper of animals.

Avoiding the Cold.—The following extraordinary account of the peculiarities of a Mr. Tallis, who lived at the Crown, at Burcatt, near Droitwich, and kept his bed 28 years, in order to keep himself warm, was written in 1753, by a gentleman who visited him. The old gentleman was then 72 years of age, and so hearty in his appetite, that a double quantity of victuals was always sent to him; he was cheerful in conversation, and in countenance lively and intelligent. As warmth was his object in keeping his bed, he had no lack of clothing. "His night cap," says his biographer, "consists of the following particulars: nearest his head is a cap made of two yards of flannel, doubled and quilted, over which he has eight more of the same sort, amounting in the whole to 18 yards, over these he has two linen night caps of the like quantity and size; the next comes what he calls his crown, then he has ten single linen night caps, and as many of flannel, so that the full contents of his night cap are 84 yards; and it is, including his head, as large as a large bee hive. Upon his breast there lays a piece of flannel strained upon a light square wooden frame, which he lays over his face when he is going to sleep. He has two stoppers of cork fitted to his nostrils, but these he uses only in the winter; and it is remarkable, that tho' he takes so much pains to keep himself warm in bed, he will never in the coldest season, suffer fire in his room. His sheets are lined with flannel, and quilted; when they make his bed he turns from one side to the other, and is never moved out of it but once a year, when they draw another bed close to the side of that in which he lies, and he tumbles, or is tumbled into it. He changes his bedclothes and bedding, and night-cap once a year. The reason for so eccentric a mode of life, he readily narrated to his friend. He stated that when he was young and had the care of his father's farm, he discovered an old woman who was in the constant habit of stealing sticks from the hedges. She had got a bundle, which he ordered her immediately to lay down. She did so, then falling on her knees, with uplifted hands, she prayed that he never more might be warm, and never know the warmth of a fire. "Immediately" said he, in relating the circumstance, "I began to feel myself chilly, and I have been growing colder and colder ever since." He began first to wear two shirts, then three and soon doubling coats, waistcoats, &c. until, at length he was unable to drag them about, and was therefore, obliged to take his bed, which was not, however, until, twenty years after his encounter with the old woman!"

Dr. Johnson remarked of a certain *political scoundrel* of his day:—"He may do very well as long as he can outrun his character; but the moment his character gets up with him it is all over."

Curiosity.—A miss CRACKHAM has lately been exhibited at Liverpool as a wonderful natural curiosity. She is 9 years of age, 17 inches high, and weighs less than three pounds—is in perfect proportion, walks and talks and has the use of all her faculties.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

From a correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

As near the Potomac's broad steam t'other day,
Fair LIBERTY wander'd, all pensive along,
Deep pondering the future—wheeling her way— (dawn.
She met Goddess NATURE, her mother at
Great mother, she cry'd, deign to help me at need! (to-day:
I *must* make, for my guardians, a *Speaker*
The first in the world I *would* give them:—
"Indeed! (him of CLAY."
"When I made the *first Speaker*, I made

Extent and Population of America.—The following estimate of the extent, in square leagues, and population, of the continent of America in 1822, was lately transmitted by Baron de Humboldt, from Paris, to President Bolivar, with the accompanying letter:

	"Square Leagues.	Population.
Mexico, or New Spain	75,830	6,800,000
Guatimala	16,740	1,669,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico	4,430	800,000
Colombia { Venezuela	33,600	900,000
Colombia { N. Grenada	58,250	1,800,000
Peru	42,240	1,400,000
Chili	14,240	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770	2,000,000
Total formerly Spanish	372,110	16,400,000
United States	125,440	10,200,000
Brazil	256,990	4,000,000

The above surfaces have been calculated with great care, on maps rectified by astronomical observations. The calculations have been several times repeated by Mathieu, Member, of the Board of Longitude and of the Institute, as well as by myself. The results differ from those published in 1809 in the Political Essays on Mexico. Then the inhabited parts alone had been calculated, without including the desert regions, over which the independent tribes of the indigeneous inhabitants wander. Now, the whole extent of each country, to its furthest limits, has been measured.

Comparison.—Spain contains 16,094 square leagues; Europe contains 304,710 square leagues, and the whole of Southern America, 581,891 square leagues. (Signed

HUMBOLDT."

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

A letter from Washington, of the 20th, says, "During the whole of this week the partizans of Mr. CRAWFORD have been in great commotion trying to get up their great hobby, a Caucus. They made out a list of names, made some feeble ones subscribe, and others were put down at a venture, till they boasted of 117; in the meantime the anti-caucussers rallied their strength and easily found 165 decidedly against it; leaving only 97 in all to support the orthodox *caucus* doctrine. Of these one third and probably half will desert their leaders, when they perceive that the majority is adverse to them."

Boston Centinel.

Warrants for sale at this Office.